

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for enhancing voice activity detection comprising:
determining a peak-to-mean likelihood ratio; and
comparing the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio to a selected threshold to
determine whether a current audio frame represents a voice signal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein prior to determining the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio, the method further comprises:
determining a short-term averaged energy for the current audio frame;
and
determining a long-term averaged energy for the current audio frame.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein after determining the short-term averaged energy and the long-term averaged energy, the method further comprises:
determining whether a sum of the short-term averaged energy and a factor is greater than the long-term averaged energy; and
determining that the current audio frame represents silence if the sum is less than the long-term averaged energy, without necessitating a determination of the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio.

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1 4. The method of claim 3, upon determining that the sum is
2 greater than the long-term averaged energy and before determining the peak-
3 to-mean likelihood ratio, the method further comprises:
4 determining whether a difference between the long-term averaged
5 energy and the short-term averaged energy is less than a predetermined
6 threshold;
7 determining that the current audio frame represents voice if the
8 difference is greater than the predetermined threshold; and
9 continuing by determining the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio if the
10 difference is less than the predetermined threshold.

1 5. The method of claim 2, wherein the determining of the short-
2 term averaged energy comprises:
3 determining an energy, in decibels, of the current audio frame;
4 determining a short-term averaged energy for a prior audio frame; and
5 conducting a weighted average of the energy of the current audio frame
6 and the short-term averaged energy for the prior audio frame.

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1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the determining a peak-to-
mean likelihood ratio comprises
calculating an averaged peak-to-mean ratio for the current audio
frame;
determining a maximum averaged peak-to-mean ratio;
determining a minimum averaged peak-to-mean ratio;

7 determining a first result being a difference between the maximum
8 averaged peak-to-mean ratio and the averaged peak-to-mean ratio for the
9 current audio frame;
10 determining a second result being a difference between the maximum
11 averaged peak-to-mean ratio and the minimum averaged peak-to-mean ratio;
12 and
13 conducting a ratio between the first result and the second result to
14 produce the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio.

1 7. A communication module comprising:
2 a substrate;
3 a processing unit placed on the substrate; and
4 a memory coupled to the processing unit, the memory to contain a
5 voice activity detector which, when executed by the processing unit, analyzes
6 a short-term averaged energy, a long-term averaged energy, and a peak-to-
7 mean likelihood ratio in order to determine whether a current audio frame
8 represents voice or silence.

1 8. The communication module of claim 7, wherein the voice
2 activity detector, when executed, controls the processing unit to determine
3 whether a sum of the short-term averaged energy and a predetermined factor
4 is greater than the long-term averaged energy, and to signal that the current
5 audio frame represents silence if the sum is less than the long-term averaged
6 energy.

1 9. The communication module of claim 8, wherein the voice
2 activity detector, when executed, controls the processing unit to determine

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3 whether a difference between the long-term averaged energy and the short-
4 term averaged energy is less than a predetermined threshold, and to signal
5 that the current audio frame represents voice if the difference is greater than
6 the predetermined threshold.

1 10. The communication module of claim 9, wherein the voice
2 activity detector, when executed, controls the processing unit to determine
3 the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio, and to compare the peak-to-mean
4 likelihood ratio to a selected threshold to determine whether a current audio
5 frame represents a voice signal.

1 11. The communication module of claim 10, wherein the voice
2 activity detector, when executed, controls the processing unit to determine a
3 peak-to-mean ratio by (i) sampling an analog signal a predetermined number
4 of times to produce a plurality of sampled signals each having a sampled
5 value, (ii) determining a maximum value of the plurality of sampled signals,
6 and (iii) conducting a ratio between an absolute value of the maximum value
7 and a summation of the sampled values for the plurality of sampled signals.

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1 12. The communication module of claim 10, wherein the voice
2 activity detector, when executed, controls the processing unit to determine an
3 averaged peak-to-mean ratio for the current audio frame by (i) monitoring a
4 maximum averaged peak-to-mean ratio and a minimum averaged peak-to-
5 mean ratio, (ii) determining a first result being a difference between the
6 maximum averaged peak-to-mean ratio and the averaged peak-to-mean ratio
7 for the current audio frame, (iii) determining a second result being a
8 difference between the maximum averaged peak-to-mean ratio and the

9 minimum averaged peak-to-mean ratio, and (iv) conducting a ratio between
10 the first result and the second result to produce the peak-to-mean likelihood
11 ratio.

13. A machine readable medium having embodied thereon a
computer program for processing by a machine, the computer program
comprising:

a first routine for determining a peak-to-mean likelihood ratio; and
a second routine for comparing the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio to a
selected threshold to determine whether an audio frame being transmitted
represents a voice signal.

14. The machine readable medium of claim 13, wherein the
computer program further comprising:
a third routine for determining a short-term averaged energy for the
audio frame, the third routine being executed before the first and second
routines; and
a fourth routine for determining a long-term averaged energy for the
audio frame, the fourth routine being executed before the first and second
routines.

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E6 15. The machine readable medium of claim 14, wherein the
computer program further comprising:
a fifth routine for determining whether a sum of the short-term
averaged energy and a predetermined factor is greater than the long-term
averaged energy, the fifth routine being executed before the first and second
routines; and

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7 a sixth routine for determining whether a difference between the long-
8 term averaged energy and the short-term averaged energy is less than a
9 predetermined threshold, the sixth routine being executed after determining
10 that the sum is greater than the long-term averaged energy and before
11 execution of the first and second routines.

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16. The machine readable medium of claim 15, wherein the fifth
routine determining that the current audio frame represents silence if the
sum is less than the long-term averaged energy.

1 17. The machine readable medium of claim 15, wherein the sixth
2 routine determining that the current audio frame represents voice if the
3 difference is greater than the predetermined threshold.

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18. A voice activity detector comprising:
circuitry to determine a short-term averaged energy for an audio frame;
circuitry to determine a long-term averaged energy for the audio frame;
circuitry to determine whether the short-term averaged energy is
greater than the long-term averaged energy by a predetermined factor;
circuitry to determine whether a difference between the long-term
averaged energy and the short-term averaged energy is less than a
predetermined threshold when the short-term averaged energy is greater
than the long-term averaged energy by the predetermined factor;
circuitry to determine a peak-to-mean likelihood ratio when the
difference between the long-term averaged energy and the short-term
averaged energy is less than the predetermined threshold; and

13 circuitry to comparing the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio to a selected
14 threshold and to determine that the audio frame represents a voice signal
15 when the peak-to-mean likelihood ratio is greater than a selected threshold.

